

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Statistical Data for September 2006

Region 7

November 2006

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES September 2006 Preliminary Unemployment Rates

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	9/06	8/06	9/05
U.S.	151,635,000	145,010,000	6,625,000	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%
INDIANA	3,259,100	3,105,500	153,600	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%
Economic Growth Region 7*	107,757	101,874	5,883	5.5%	6.3%	6.3%
Terre Haute MSA**	81,560	76,910	4,650	5.7%	6.6%	6.4%
Clay County	13,350	12,670	680	5.1%	5.8%	6.5%
Parke County	8,265	7,870	395	4.8%	5.2%	5.5%
Putnam County	17,940	17,100	840	4.7%	5.6%	6.3%
Sullivan County	9,365	8,820	545	5.8%	6.1%	7.4%
Vermillion County	8,165	7,655	510	6.2%	7.0%	6.4%
Vigo County	50,670	47,760	2,910	5.8%	6.9%	6.2%
Brazil City	3,900	3,650	250	6.5%	7.3%	8.3%
Clinton City	2,275	2,095	180	7.9%	9.3%	9.0%
Greencastle City	4,810	4,530	280	5.8%	7.6%	7.8%
Rockville City	1,315	1,205	110	8.4%	10.3%	10.5%
Sullivan City	1,935	1,795	140	7.3%	8.7%	10.9%
Terre Haute City	26,730	25,020	1,710	6.4%	7.9%	6.8%



***EGR 7** includes Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

** **Terre Haute MSA** includes Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

REGIONAL, STATE, & METROPOLITAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally little changed in September. Thirty-one states recorded over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, 12 states and the District of Columbia registered rate increases, and 7 states had no change, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In September, Hawaii again had the lowest unemployment rate, 2.5 percent, and Utah had the next lowest rate, 2.8 percent. Utah posted the lowest unemployment rate in its series. (All state series begin in 1976.) The states registering the highest jobless rates were Mississippi, 7.2 percent, Michigan, 7.1 percent, Alaska, 6.6 percent, and South Carolina, 6.4 percent.

In September, 19 states recorded unemployment rates that were significantly below the U.S. rate (4.6 percent), 7 states and the District of Columbia reported measurably higher rates, and 24 states had rates that were little different from that of the nation. Unemployment rates were lower in September than a year earlier in 294 of the 367 metropolitan areas, higher in 61 areas, and unchanged in 12 areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. Thirty-eight metropolitan areas registered jobless rates below 3.0 percent, while two areas recorded rates of at least 10.0 percent. The national unemployment rate was 4.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted, down from 4.8 percent a year earlier.

Metropolitan Division Unemployment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, Md., 2.7 percent, posted the lowest division unemployment rate in September, followed by Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, Fla., and Washington-Arlington-

Surrounding States	Unemployment Rates
September 2006	(Non-seasonably adjusted)
Illinois	4.1%
Kentucky	4.8%
Michigan	6.7%
Ohio	5.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING by COUNTY (High to Low)

SEP 2006 RANK	COUNTY	SEP 2006 RATE
6	Vermillion	6.2%
13	Sullivan	5.8%
14	Vigo	5.8%
29	Clay	5.1%
43	Parke	4.8%
50	Putnam	4.7%

TERRE HAUTE MSA

(Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo Counties)

WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

	Sep 2006	Aug 2006	Sep 2005	CHANGE FROM			
				Aug 2006 TO Sep 2006		Sep 2005 TO Sep 2006	
Total Nonfarm	74,900	73,300	75,000	+1,600	+2.2%	-100	-0.1%
Total Private	62,000	62,000	61,200	+0	+0.0%	+800	+1.3%
Goods Producing	16,000	16,300	16,000	-300	-1.8%	+0	+0.0%
Service-Providing	58,900	57,000	59,000	+1,900	+3.3%	-100	-0.2%
Private Srvc Provide	46,000	45,700	45,200	+300	+0.7%	+800	+1.8%
Nat. Res & Construct	3,500	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.8%	-200	-5.4%
Manufacturing	12,500	12,700	12,300	-200	-1.6%	+200	+1.6%
Trade, Transportation, Wholesale Trade	14,600	14,600	14,500	+0	+0.0%	+100	+0.7%
Retail Trade	1,700	1,700	1,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Trans,Warehouse, Utili	9,900	9,900	9,900	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Information	3,000	3,000	2,900	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.4%
Financial Activities	800	800	800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Professional and Busin	2,700	2,700	2,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Educational and Health	5,200	5,200	5,100	+0	+0.0%	+100	+2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	12,500	12,300	12,400	+200	+1.6%	+100	+0.8%
Other Services	7,300	7,200	6,900	+100	+1.4%	+400	+5.8%
Government	2,900	2,900	2,800	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.6%
Federal Government	12,900	11,300	13,800	+1,600	+14.2%	-900	-6.5%
State Government	1,500	1,500	1,500	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Local Government	4,400	3,700	5,000	+700	+18.9%	-600	-12.0%
Local Govt Education	7,000	6,100	7,300	+900	+14.8%	-300	-4.1%
	3,700	2,800	4,100	+900	+32.1%	-400	-9.8%

NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING EMPLOYMENT SHOWN ONLY IN TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL, PRIVATE & GOODS PRODUCING.
CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT SHOWN ONLY IN TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL, PRIVATE & GOODS PRODUCING.



MONTHLY COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY OFFICE TOTAL ALL CLAIMS FILED



LOCAL OFFICE	September 2006 Total Claims	August 2006 Total Claims	Previous month Percent Change	September 2005 Total Claims	Year Ago Percent Change
Terre Haute	6,565	8,812	-25.5%	7,734	-15.1%
INDIANA	202,780	234,908	-13.7%	200,487	1.1%

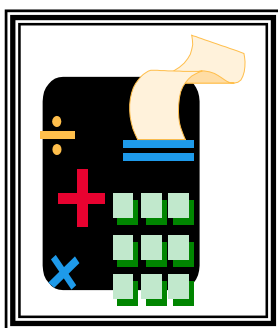
Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports...

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on the American Time-Use Survey 2005 results with these facts:

- Employed persons worked 7.5 hours on average on the days they worked. They also worked longer hours on weekend days -- 7.9 versus 5.5 hours.
- On weekend days they worked, employed individuals (ages 25 and over) with a bachelor's degree or higher worked about half as many hours as those with less than a high school diploma -- 3.7 versus 7.1 hours. On the days they worked, employed men worked about an hour more than employed women -- 7.9 versus 7.1 hours.
- Married persons spent more time doing household activities than unmarried persons -- 2.1 versus 1.4 hours per day -- and women, regardless of marital status, spent more time doing these activities than men.
- Watching TV was the leisure activity that occupied the most time (2.6 hours per day), accounting for about half of leisure time, on average, for both men and women. By contrast, the next most common leisure activity, socializing -- such as visiting with friends or attending or hosting social events -- accounted for only about three-quarters of an hour per day for both men and women. The release is online at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/atus.pdf>.

A graph showing the ratio of CEO compensation to minimum wage salary was on the front page of USA Today. In 2005, the average CEO was paid 821 times as much as a full-time minimum wage earner, who earns \$5.15 an hour.

4-year college degree is likely to help you in the job market, but certain majors or courses of study may best prepare you for jobs of the future, according to Associated Press (The Wall Street Journal, August 15, page B5). John Challenger, chief executive of global outplacement consultancy Challenger, Gray & Christmas, Inc., offers these course selections as helpful in the job search: Foreign languages and international relations -- particularly studying Chinese and other Asian languages as those emerging markets grow; physical therapy, nursing, pharmacy and gerontology as the baby boom generation ages; speech and acting, because acting and speech skills can help future sales and marketing executives; engineering of all types, because there is a shortage in this country.



Research & Analysis has a new website ~

Hoosiers by the Numbers, operated by the Indiana Department of Workforce Development. The site can be accessed at www.hoosierdata.in.gov. The new site contains labor market data, statistics and trends compiled by the Department and the United States Department of Labor. The new web site is part of a major upgrade of the content and usability of the labor market information data the department regularly compiles on Indiana's workforce. It offers improved functionality in that users can more easily sort and rank data, can "grab" data in spreadsheet or text formats, and more easily make geographic comparisons. The data on the web site is used by economic development officials, researchers, policy-makers and other officials in a wide variety of economic development initiatives and community investment decisions.

WAGE DEMAND INFORMATION

As of 11/20/06

The Department of Workforce Development Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for new employees. **Wage Demand** provides the number of applicants registered in CS3, as well as the annual and median wages that the applicants define as their wage expectations.

County/Region	Average Annual Wage Demand	Median Annual Wage Demand	Number Of Applicants
Clay	\$21,600	\$20,800	557
Parke	\$21,985	\$20,800	215
Putnam	\$26,581	\$24,960	532
Sullivan	\$18,143	\$16,640	505
Vermillion	\$22,877	\$20,800	266
Vigo	\$21,712	\$18,720	2,211
EGR 7	\$21,925	\$18,720	4,286
Indiana	\$25,535	\$20,800	152,378

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

U.S. City Average

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unadjusted percent change to Sep 2006 from:

	<u>Sep 05</u>	<u>Aug 06</u>
All Items	2.1%	-0.5%
Food/Beverages	2.6%	0.4%
Housing	4.1%	0.0%
Apparel	1.0%	4.8%
Transportation	-3.2%	-4.2%
Medical Care	4.2%	0.2%
Recreation	1.3%	-0.2%
Education/Communication	2.7%	0.8%
Other Goods/Services	2.6%	0.5%



Strategic Research & Development Division
Research & Analysis Unit

APPLICANT POOL

As of 11/20/2006

<u>Job Title</u>	<u>Number of Applicants</u> <u>Economic Growth Region 7</u>
Cashiers, General	426
Administrative Assistants	270
Secretaries - Other	239
Receptionists/Information Clerks	323
File Clerks	282
Customer Service Reps -Utilities	230
General Office Clerks	415
Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing	233
Stock Clerks : Stockroom/Warehouse	195
Order Fillers - Wholesale/Retail Sales	188
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	210
All Other Metal & Plastic Mach Operators	189
Packaging/Filling Mach Operators	194
All Other Machine Operators	378
Assemblers (Factory Work)	865
All Other Hand Workers	319
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	406
Hand Packers & Packagers	374
Production Laborers	814
Production Helpers	299

*The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for applicants to hire. **Applicant Pool** provides a numerical listing of the top jobs being sought by job applicants.

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Serving...

Economic Growth Region 7: Clay, Parke, Putnam,
Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties



R&A Website

Hoosiers by the Numbers

<http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov>

To Better Serve the Indiana Workforce
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